

USAID/TAJIKISTAN
ANNUAL REPORT 2002

March 2002

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Part III: Performance Narrative

A. Challenges

The most disadvantaged of the Central Asian republics, Tajikistan was ravaged by several years of civil war, has limited resources, is landlocked with few transportation links, and is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Lawlessness and trafficking in both arms and drugs remain serious concerns and threaten the region. Tajikistan is a front line state in the War on Terrorism and, despite risks from its own Islamic opposition, quickly gave the U.S. necessary access for the intervention in Afghanistan. Its role in the conflict and humanitarian relief has been essential.

Notwithstanding its many disadvantages, Tajikistan is haltingly making the difficult transition to normalcy, civil order and democracy. Despite several potentially destabilizing events during 2001, the various parties remain committed to peace even as they struggle for power within the political economy, and the government continues to maintain a balance between various factions. Governance and rule of law remain weak.

Corruption and local abuse of power are pervasive. Weak government institutions, deteriorated infrastructure and social services, and a largely subsistence (and somewhat criminalized) economy limit the pace of reform. Reforms are, however, underway with IMF support. The economy grew by about 10% last year. Tajikistan has the lowest per capita GDP (\$286) among the 15 former Soviet republics, and inflation in 2001 was 11%. Thus far, the government has not been able to establish the rule of law sufficiently to attract the domestic and foreign investment needed to spur economic growth. Two successive years of drought have further set back the country's economic recovery.

Tajikistan's poverty, nutritional status, and infant mortality rate are among of the worst in Asia, and other donor delays will hold up primary health care plans further. The education system, never strong, is deteriorating and illiteracy is increasing. New international attention to Central Asia will likely bring a more concerted donor effort to address Tajikistan's dire needs.

B. Program Performance

119-0131: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

A strong SME sector fuels economic growth and job creation, thus helping ensure that the benefits of growth are widely shared. Expanding economic opportunities in turn help to reduce the potential for social tension and conflict. While Tajikistan's precarious political and social situation continued to limit the scope of USAID economic reform programs, the government's receptivity to USAID recommendations remained strong in FY 2001.

Because of tight travel restrictions, USAID pursued only limited programs under two intermediate results. Within that context, USAID made some progress supporting the development of the legal framework necessary for a market economy by providing training for legislative drafters and by increasing access to modern business information and skills. Despite not achieving some targets, USAID judges that, under the current climate, expectations were met.

USAID's SME program in Tajikistan most directly benefits entrepreneurs by improving the environment for small and medium enterprises. Training and educational activities to universities and entrepreneurs provide modern knowledge and skills for those seeking to succeed in the free market. The Tajik judiciary also benefits from training and computerization efforts. Tajik citizens, in turn, will benefit from better business practices and a more transparent, efficient, and impartial system of justice.

Despite the government's willingness to reform its economy, political and social instability remained a serious obstacle to the successful implementation of USAID reforms. Our SO level indicator, an index measuring numerous aspects of the business environment, did not meet expectations. However,

increased U.S. military presence in Tajikistan and the elimination of much of the threat to the south have already increased stability there, and USAID/CAR is confident that we will be in position to deliver a more comprehensive portfolio of economic reforms in the near future.

Notwithstanding obstacles in FY 2001, USAID exceeded expectations with regard to access to modern business information and skills. USAID trained 735 Tajik entrepreneurs in western business methods, and 622 (49% women) bookkeepers in courses that helped them become professional accountants, practitioners, and technicians. After one USAID training recipient participated in our Human Resource Management course, the trainee applied his new knowledge to a team of six employees, significantly increasing production in his area. As a result, his company promoted him to shift manager, increased his salary by 15%, and placed him in charge of 30 employees.

Similarly, membership in the Resource Network for Economics and Business Education (EdNet) grew to 14 universities in less than a year and fielded two Visiting International Professors (VIPs). In the EdNet summer school, twenty-five professors were trained in modern business and economics and new teaching methods. A survey showed that over 66% of respondents are applying new teaching methods in the classroom. One VIP at the Tajik Commerce University teamed with two local professors to deliver courses on banking and financial markets using modern teaching methods. During its first year, the EdNet also established its core group of member universities and worked with organizations like Eurasia and Transparency International on educational and anti-corruption issues. By participating in EdNet, these universities are already benefiting from marked improvements in the economics and business curricula, and over 300 students in Tajikistan have been exposed to modern economics and business education.

During FY 2001, USAID assisted reformers in the Tajik judiciary to create a more transparent and efficient system of justice. The index measuring improvement in the legal and regulatory environment showed some progress, but fell just short of the planned target. USAID advisors created a legal database of Tajik laws and normative acts that is the most comprehensive collection of its kind in Tajikistan. USAID advisors also assisted in the preparation of draft language for Intellectual Property Rights in the Tajik Civil Code. USAID played a key role in developing and implementing a successful examination process for prospective and sitting Tajik judges in FY 2001 and trained a core group of Tajik judges to establish an institutional judicial training mechanism. A court computerization program was launched at the City Court of Dushanbe, and training was provided to Dushanbe City Court and Council of Justice personnel which enables them to use the new legal database and computer equipment to increase the consistency and transparency of rulings.

The Eurasia Foundation made 11 grants to both student and entrepreneurial activities totaling \$168,000. Through these grants, entrepreneurs expanded their businesses, greater access to modern business information and tools became available, a business center was developed, and entrepreneurs were introduced to a wide array of modern business methods and practices, including marketing, market research, and business planning. With Eurasia Foundation, USAID is also working to stimulate greater business opportunity by supporting business incubators and introducing land, civil, and business law to farmers in the region.

A micro-credit program jointly supported by USAID and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is reaching over 5,500 women as of the end of FY 2001 through groups consisting of eight to ten women. The loan repayment rate is averaging 93%.

The Government of Tajikistan's commitment to economic reforms was further demonstrated by its request for technical assistance on WTO accession issues. In FY 2002, USAID will work with the GOT to prepare for eventual WTO membership. USAID also plans to implement a large microfinance activity to alleviate severe poverty levels and create more jobs for the people of Tajikistan. In general, USAID looks forward to rolling out a more comprehensive economic reform portfolio as a result of Tajikistan's recently increased stability.

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119-0161: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources in Tajikistan

Regional cooperation related to water resources is important to U.S. strategic interests. Snowmelt from the mountains of Tajikistan is the primary source of water for the Amu Darya River that serves the hydro-power facilities of that nation and irrigates much of the agricultural land in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan. Equitable sharing of water resources is critical to the economic growth of each of the republics and to maintaining harmonious relationships between the downstream and upstream republics. A major drought began in the summer of 2000, heightening interstate tensions over the equitable allocation of water. The drought is continuing into its third year and is severely impacting on the livelihoods of the people of the Aral Sea basin. Due to the semi-arid climatic conditions of the country, good water and irrigation system management is critical to the nation's agricultural sector and overall food security.

Despite restrictions that limited travel to Tajikistan by contractor staff, a number of Tajik officials benefited from our regional training program. Virtually no performance targets were set for Tajikistan this past year due to security-related limitations on travel to Tajikistan. Since September 11, we have much greater access to that country and we are now beginning to prepare for a substantial increase in the level of our activity there, especially with regard to infrastructure, public commitment, and policy reform. Accordingly, we have actually amended our performance targets upward for the coming year. The most direct beneficiaries of this program are water and hydro-meteorological officials receiving training. The public they serve will ultimately benefit from better water management practices.

In FY 2001, USAID's water sector initiatives in Tajikistan were two-fold: upgrading data monitoring systems and training in how to use this data and apply it in transboundary and national water management decisions. We are well on the way to improving the collection of hydro-meteorological data. Our training with local workers and water managers resulted in the actual installation of the first of several World Bank-financed stream monitoring stations in Tajikistan. Two others are to come online in early 2002.

Our regional training program couples classroom learning with practical application of both policies and technologies in the field. Substantial progress has been made toward introducing new concepts related to both transboundary and national water management and to managing hydro-meteorological data. Whether the government has the means to put this training to actual use remains to be seen. Newly eased travel restrictions should allow much greater engagement with host government officials on policy issues and bring about results in this component.

No sustainable demonstration models were targeted in our performance monitoring plan before 2003. However, a river sub-basin calibration to enhance the snowmelt activity was completed. We expect use new FY02 funding for Tajikistan to fund a major new demonstration model for management of irrigation flows to farmlands. Additionally, we anticipate that we may be able to do a winterization of public buildings demonstration model in the coming year. Thus, we have proposed increasing our targets for Tajikistan for this coming year in our performance monitoring plan.

We have been encouraging the Israeli development agency, MASHAV, to develop a bio-drainage model for Tajikistan for 2002 to address waterlogging problems in the agricultural lands of the Ferghana Valley.

Unfortunately, the Israeli Ambassador has forbidden Israeli technical staff from traveling to Tajikistan due to security concerns. We are considering having a U.S. contractor in lieu of MASHAV implement a bio-drainage demonstration model for Tajikistan in FY03.

119-0211: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Targeted Institutions

Strengthening democracy in Tajikistan is quintessential to maintaining the delicate balance between to former warring parties. In all of Central Asia, Tajikistan maintains the most pluralistic parliament, providing a peaceful means for various viewpoints to be heard. Likewise, the coalition government is another legitimate avenue for addressing differences through peaceful democratic processes and avoiding a return to conflict. The extreme poverty in Tajikistan exacerbates the tension between various factions, and these political institutions, which are being strengthened with USAID assistance, are providing a peaceful way to allocate scarce resources amongst them.

Overall, USAID's programs are successfully strengthening democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions in Tajikistan. While our overarching goal was met, according to polling data, the sub-goals of creating stronger and more sustainable civic organizations and increasing availability of information were not met. Polling data reveals that 42% of the population exhibited civic consciousness and activism, just over the target.

Tajikistan's extreme poverty and its continuing recovery from civil war make democratic progress slow. In spite of lower than expected numbers in some categories, the NGO sector showed a marked improvement in advocacy, service provision and organizational capacity. Furthermore, our polling data revealed significant progress in citizen participation in governance. Citizen participation was measured by public access to meetings and records of legislative proceedings, and was well above target. USAID was encouraged by the frequency in which parliamentarians and NGOs held open meetings and seminars to discuss issues such as the criminal code, family code and NGO registration law.

The beneficiaries of this strategic objective are students, local communities, non-governmental organizations, independent media outlets, and the judiciary. Citizens ultimately benefit through better services from NGOs, the judiciary, and local communities, and have balanced news and information about their rights in a democratic society. Students gain a better understanding of the workings of a democratic society and can advocate for democratic changes. NGOs directly benefit from our assistance through both financial support and through training and technical assistance that strengthen their capacity and sustainability. Media outlets receive equipment, programming, and technical assistance and training that enable them to improve their programming and business operations. The judiciary benefits through strengthened capacity as an independent branch of government.

A network of five Civil Society Support Centers (CSSCs) was completed, and is being used by over 460 NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). In Khojand, three NGOs received coalition-building technical assistance from one of these CSSCs, and joined to battle drug addiction among youth. The Youth Initiative Center Ittifik, No Drugs, and Public Television SM1 created the coalition Youth Against Drugs to prevent further increases in drug addiction among youth. USAID-funded interactive training and roundtables by the coalition on the harmful effect of drugs has resulted in a marked decrease in drug addiction in the area.

With USAID assistance, local NGOs discussed and commented on the draft law concerning registration of legal entities. A USAID subgrantee provided commentary to this law that led to a reduction in the registration fee for local NGOs. and are being used by over 460 NGOs and CBOs.

Recommendations made by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Working Group on public sector reform and improving parliamentary and judicial independence were accepted by the President of Tajikistan. USAID's implementing partners ensured the participation of parliamentarians, judges, and NGOs in this process. This more participatory process resulted in recommendations including opening the parliamentary committee process and removing the judiciary from the control of the Ministry of Justice.

Given the government's lack of commitment to electoral reform, technical assistance in that area was not provided. Resources were allocated instead to supporting civic education, political party building, and strengthening parliament. One result of this re-direction is a protocol drawn up among nine political parties, representing all sides of the political spectrum that expands the role of women and youth in their respective parties. Our assistance to parliament is making inroads into helping it to be an independent branch of government, representative of a broad range of views. Our region-wide program for civics education textbooks also demanded some re-direction in Tajikistan. Given the country's low literacy and school attendance rates, the course had to be adapted for 9th graders, rather than for 10th and 11th grade levels, as in other countries of the region. The teacher's manual and textbook will be piloted in a minimum of ten schools in four or five regions as permitted by the security situation. This will be accompanied by training courses for teachers on the use of the textbook and the teacher's manual. Additionally, 180 students enthusiastically participated in extra-curricular civic activities such as student local government days and democracy summer camps. These activities presented students with a chance to solve social issues and to learn more about Tajikistan's political and social life.

USAID made important gains in the media sector in Tajikistan. For example, USAID efforts led to the establishment of Radio "Tiroz," the first independent radio station in Tajikistan, as well as the first internet service provider association. Furthermore, with USAID assistance, the first Tajik-language style manual for newspaper journalists was published. The accomplishments made by USAID in the media sector are laudable given the challenges facing local media. There is a lack of communication among the stations, and the government still retains control of all printing houses. Licenses for TV and radio broadcasters are issued by the national government and are very hard to obtain. Most importantly, the extreme poverty of the population poses great obstacles to media development because the advertisement market is virtually non-existent.

119-0320: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations

Tajikistan has the highest infant mortality and the lowest vaccination levels in Central Asia.¹ Rates of malnutrition among children continue to worsen. Although 71% of women were attended by trained health workers during labor and delivery, an estimated 50% to 80% of women are having their babies at home which increases their risk of death. Malaria is still at epidemic levels, with some illness caused by *P. falciparum*, which is more often fatal. People are poorly informed about how to prevent the disease.

In response to these pressing health needs, USAID's health portfolio expanded from one to six activities last year. USAID is working with the Government of Tajikistan to rebuild the health system and support the Ministry of Health's (MOH) emphasis on strengthening primary health care (PHC) and controlling malaria and TB.

In spite of low funding and severe constraints on travel within Tajikistan, the USAID health program has had results, particularly in doubling the planned number of screenings for malnutrition, thereby ensuring that more malnourished children are identified and referred for assistance. USAID activities in safe motherhood, reproductive health, and malaria are progressing according to plan and expected to have measurable results by mid-2002. TB DOTS implementation and restructuring of the primary health care system are at very beginning stages.

Beneficiaries of USAID's health activities under this strategic objective are the general population of Tajikistan, particularly women and children, TB and malaria patients, primary health care doctors and nurses, and TB, malaria and laboratory specialists. Regional funds were used to support HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease activities, as well as development of a field epidemiology training program.

Due to drought conditions over the last two years and a continuing poor economy, many children are at risk for or suffering from malnutrition. USAID funded a national nutrition survey in which ten collaborating agencies

¹ Infant mortality rate is estimated at 89 per 1000 live births. Only 76% of children receive 3 doses of DPT and 61% are vaccinated against measles before their first birthday. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Tajikistan-UNICEF, 2000.

collected data. Preliminary results indicate that in all geographic areas high rates of child malnutrition are continuing and worsening. Contributing factors appear to be declining household food security; poor breast-feeding, weaning, and infant-feeding practices; and diarrhea and related disease.

Anticipating these results, USAID and USDA provided 83,500 metric tons of PL 480 Title II & Section 416(b) food commodities to the World Food Program and NGOs for drought relief and food security programs. USAID also supported basic health education, nutrition monitoring and supplementation, and promoted access to primary health care among the rural population. Almost 5,000 women are now better able to make appropriate decisions on breastfeeding and introduction of solid foods for their babies after attending nurse-led education sessions.

USAID is funding efforts to identify children who are malnourished and get needed help to them. Last year, out of 19,000 examinations, 1,474 children were diagnosed as moderately malnourished and enrolled to receive supplementary foods. A further 171 severely malnourished children were referred for treatment at therapeutic feeding centers in hospitals. One 18-year-old mother who delivered twins at home did not know how to produce enough breast milk and her babies' weights were 2.6 kilograms (5 pounds, 11 ounces) each, when they were admitted to hospital. In hospital, she learned how to increase her breast milk supply and her babies were finally discharged each weighing 4 kilograms (8 pounds, 13 ounces). She was extremely thankful, as she had feared that both her sons would die.

Children and women of reproductive age in Varzob District are benefiting from improved reproductive health services for women. USAID is supporting MOH counterparts in providing training to midwives and birth attendants who deliver a high proportion of babies in Tajikistan, as hospitals and health facilities have fallen into extreme disrepair. Women and communities are also being educated to recognize danger signs of pregnancy to know when professional care is needed. At the start of this activity, only 6% of women surveyed knew at least two danger signs, but with 2,400 women attending educational sessions to date, knowledge of danger signs is expected to increase dramatically. Impact will be assessed through a follow-up survey at the end of 2002.

In the isolated mountainous region of Gorno-Badakhshan, USAID is supporting reproductive health initiatives. Thousands of young people attending a health festival were exposed to factual information on sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of contraceptives is high, with 73% of women surveyed able to name at least three methods, but access and choice had been limited, with 34% of women using modern methods. This activity aims to increase utilization by improving access and choice through well-designed logistics systems and better-trained primary health care staff.

Malaria in Tajikistan reached epidemic proportions in the 1990s. Improved surveillance systems in the Tropical Disease Center (TDC) funded by USAID show that malaria is still not well controlled, with documented spread to new locations and transmission at higher altitudes than previously thought possible. More drug-resistant cases are also being identified. USAID is further supporting World Health Organization's (WHO) Roll Back Malaria initiative through increasing people's knowledge about disease prevention. At the onset of public awareness campaigns in 2001, only 3% of people in high-malaria incidence and prevalence zones were able to state the ways to prevent malaria. Their knowledge must improve before they are able to take steps to protect themselves and their families. Results of the impact of health education efforts are expected in late March. USAID is also working with TDC counterparts to improve malaria diagnosis and treatment through intensive training of laboratory technicians and physicians.

USAID, in collaboration with WHO, conducted an assessment for TB prevention and control in Tajikistan in anticipation of a planned donation of TB drugs by WHO Global Drug Funds (GDF). As an outcome of this assessment, USAID and WHO will work with the MOH to initiate two pilot sites in Dushanbe for WHO-recommended Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOTS) implementation. To provide on the ground support for these pilots, USAID's implementing partner for TB DOTS has opened an office in Dushanbe. With USAID/CDC technical assistance, the Government of Tajikistan application for GAVI Funds was accepted for universal Hepatitis B immunization at birth. The program will begin in 2002.

The long-standing USAID-funded partnership between the MOH and the Community Hospital of Boulder, Colorado officially ended in September 2001. Post-independence, the civil war and staggering economy left health care professionals isolated from the changing knowledge base that the rest of the medical world takes for granted. Trained as narrow specialists, they lacked the broad skills needed to serve their communities. This partnership provided skills-based training for more than 650 PHC providers in family medicine and emergency medical services, as well as basic equipment. Although the partnership has ended, a foundation in family medicine training has been established and is expected to continue in the Republican Training Center for Family Medicine in Dushanbe under the auspices of the MOH. Far from ending, primary health care activity is expected to expand in Tajikistan. In the first step of a collaborative process among WHO, the World Bank and USAID to strengthen primary health care, USAID assisted in opening the first model PHC clinic in Sughd District with a staff of retrained physicians and nurses and new equipment.

Recognizing the importance of early prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Central Asia, USAID developed a strategy to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in the region. To build a foundation for implementation, USAID funded a study tour for government officials to a model Harm Reduction site in Lithuania; conducted a Central Asian Condom Social Marketing Assessment and Workshop; and held the Central Asian Initiative Conference on the Prevention of HIV/AIDS/STIs in collaboration with UNICEF and UNAIDS.

In December 2001, USAID and the Soros Network established an extensive joint program focusing on high-risk groups, such as injection drug users, sex workers and prisoners with the goal of extending preventive activities to high-risk populations currently unserved. Treatment of sexually transmitted infections through syndromic case management will be emphasized. In addition, USAID will support a condom social marketing program with education, information and communication activities.

119-0420: Crosscutting Programs

USAID/CAR's Crosscutting Programs serve all four of Tajikistan's strategic objectives, through a program of participant training and exchanges and Eurasia Foundation small grants to NGOs involved in civil society, business education, and media. Training is central to USAID's assistance in Tajikistan, due to security related access constraints. In FY 2001, USAID trained over 700 Tajikistani citizens (approximately 50% women) in developing small businesses and entrepreneurship, commercial law, utilization of primary health care and strengthening democratic culture. Participants represent a broad cross section of society, from government ministers, to heads of businesses and NGO leaders, to individual citizens committed to reform in their areas of expertise. A most important hallmark of the USAID/CAR participant training program is its regional nature, which allows colleagues from across borders to share lessons learned and, where relevant, to develop cooperative solutions to common problems. Energy sector officials from all five countries, who participated in two study tours in the U.S. developed a model for creating a regional wholesale electricity market in Central Asia upon their return. Training also supports and complements USAID's crosscutting objectives of youth and education, rule of law and anticorruption, reduced gender bias, and conflict prevention. A local NGO brought together promising journalists and high school essay contest winners in a summer camp to encourage their active participation in the political process. Journalists mentored the students to develop their writing skills, and both groups learned about Tajik and international laws guaranteeing human rights.

This crosscutting program has gained importance in light of September 11, which underlined the need to focus even more on conflict prevention in Central Asia. USAID initiated its Peaceful Communities Initiative in Ferghana Valley in September 2001, but it is too early to report any results for FY01. USAID's other SOs contribute to our crosscutting conflict mitigation objective as well: support for growth of small and medium enterprises leads to more broad distribution of jobs and income; democracy and media programs help increase political awareness and provide mechanisms for dissent; water and energy activities promote more transparent and productive allocation of natural resources; and health programs help to make healthcare services at the local level more accessible.

USAID continued to send participants to Israel to study business development issues, including marketing, the Israeli business support system, and business legislation and regulation. As a result of this ongoing training series, participants have opened businesses, drafted legislation and regulations in support of small businesses, and consulted and trained beginning entrepreneurs. Using skills learned during a community outreach program in Hungary, the director of the NGO "Nilufar" mobilized her community to reconstruct a road, clean a river, renovate a school for 240 students, reconstruct a collective barn into a school for 270 students, and rebuild 22 houses damaged by a natural disaster. After returning from media management training, two directors of independent TV stations improved station staff management, increased the number of personnel, and began selling advertisement space in order to achieve economic viability.

As a result of training on International Accounting Standards for enterprises, the director of the Public Institute of Professional Accountants and Auditors (PIPAA) created the Tajik Inter-Audit Project, which has trained 27 auditors, 83 local accountants, and 15 university professors, who have all spread new knowledge to their home universities. The credibility of IAS, and the expansion of its use, is further strengthened by the government's decision to include IAS in its new economic program.

Training on peace and national reconciliation allowed the Chashma Women's Center to establish a coalition of NGOs and local government officials from three oblasts to unify efforts in solving local problems. Thus far, the coalition has conducted 36 seminars on the role of community-based organizations in conflict resolution at the local level. 720 members of community councils have been trained to date.

Eurasia Foundation made 14 grants to Tajikistani NGOs in FY 2001, with an average grant size of nearly \$17,000. Half of these grant funds supported private enterprise development, with the remainder targeting improvements in the areas of civil society and public policy and administration.

Fidokor, an NGO that works with local governments to rehabilitate refugees and ensure their social and legal protection, used Eurasia Foundation grants to create a resource center in Dushanbe, hold seminars in outlying regions, and provide legal advice, counseling and information to refugees. Volunteers have put together a handbook of legislation on refugees and distributed it to local officials.

The USAID-supported Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Program of the United Nations (UNOPS) implemented job-creation activities that provided employment opportunities for over 1,200 ex-combatants in the Karategin Valley, a focal point of the former opposition and home to a large concentration of ex-fighters. The UNOPS program also supported the reconstruction of houses, schools, clinics, irrigation and drinking water systems, airports, and other public infrastructure in several areas that were hard-hit by the country's civil conflict, directly benefiting over 20,000 families since the project began in 1997. Notably, this successful project used contracts with local firms, in some cases rehabilitating them (asphalt factory, small agricultural tools factory, school furniture factory, etc.) to implement rehabilitation activities, thus stimulating the local economy in depressed areas.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures
TAJIKISTAN

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	1: Project HOPE			FSA	
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	2			FSA	
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	\$17,000			FSA	
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (119-0131: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises)	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	FSA	
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (119-0161: Management of Critical Natural Resources)		X		FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)			N/A		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)	7,050			FSA	
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	12,000			FSA	
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (119-0320: Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care)	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (119-0211: Strengthened Democratic Culture)	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total N/A		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
27	Number of beneficiaries	nearly 10,000			FSA	

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes - TAJIKISTAN

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	27.3			FSA	2000 UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male NA	Female NA	Total 75.6	FSA	2000 UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male 36.2	Female 34.2	Total 35.3	FSA	2000 UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male NA	Female NA	Total NA		
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			FSA	
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	86.9			FSA	2000 UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	n/a				
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	n/a				
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2001 actual)	0%			FSA	
8	b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 target)	7%			FSA	

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	n/a				
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	0				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)					
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	no				
11	b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2002?	no				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male:n/a	Female: n/a	Total: n/a		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male: n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	no			
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix	n/a	